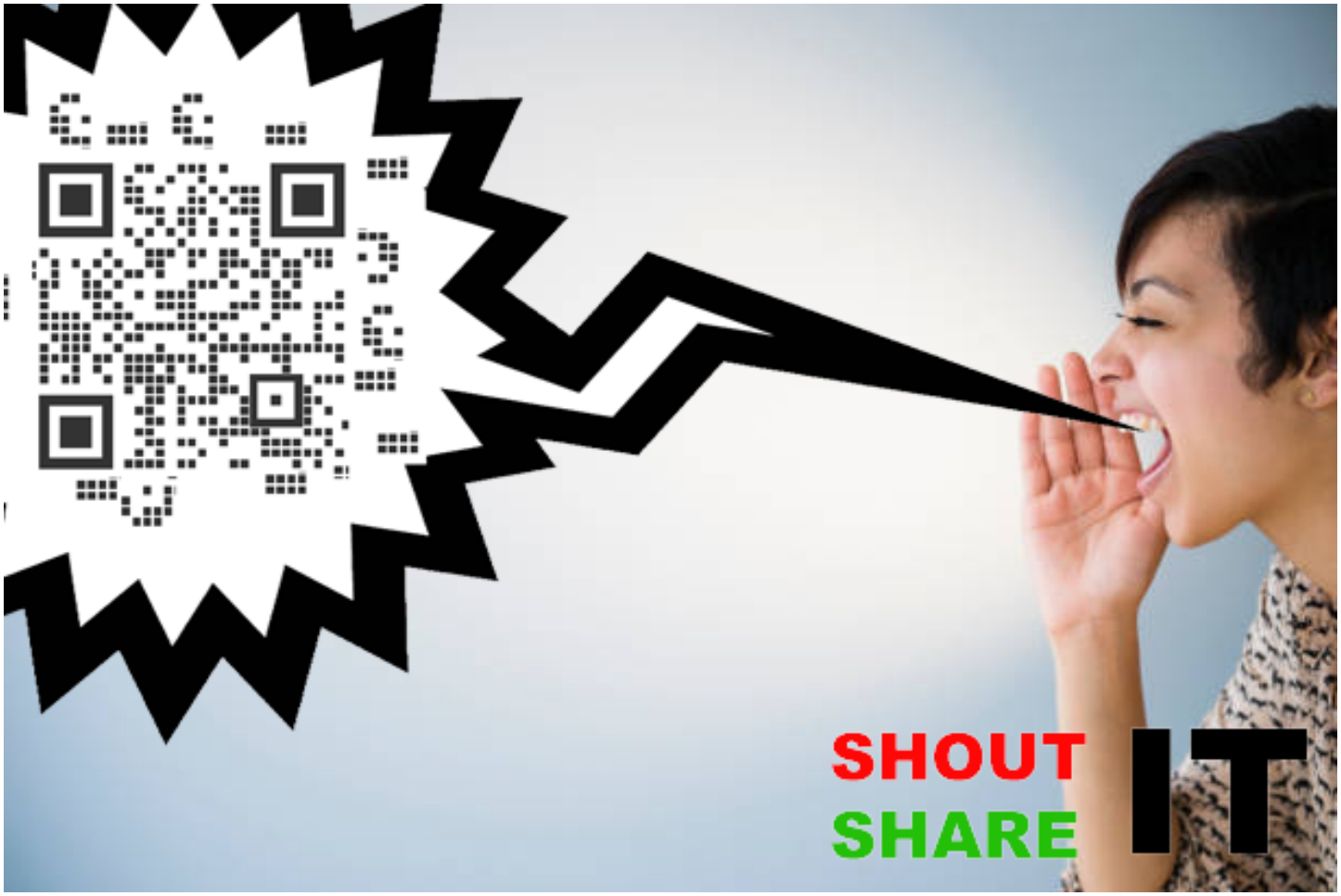
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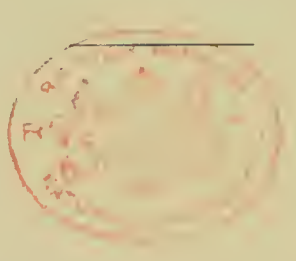
THE

BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB

OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

REPORT FOR 1898.



(Issued 18th May 1900.)

Printed by James Collins & Kingston Limited, Southgate, Manchester.

1900.

THE BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

REPORT OF THE DISTRIBUTOR FOR 1898.

In presenting this report to the members, I must in the first place express my regret that, owing to pressure of other work, its issue has been so long delayed. The total number of specimens contributed was slightly below the average of recent years. Complaints have reached me as to the quality of the specimens contributed by a few of the members, the faults being either that they were incomplete or "scrappy," badly dried, or broken through the use of insufficient-sized papers. The members would lighten the distributor's labours if they would, when sending the same plant from several different localities, enclose each gathering in a separate cover, and, when writing notes for the report, would adhere to the Club regulation of using slips about seven inches wide, to obviate the necessity of the notes being transcribed for the printer.

The Rev. W. Moyle Rogers, who has kindly examined the *Rubi* and revised the notes thereon, writes:—"I have seen no sign of mixed pieces this year—a great step onward. The material too is nearly all well-selected, though some of it collected rather early." The best thanks of the Club are due to Mr. Rogers for his assistance; also to Mr. Hanbury for examining most of the *Hieracia*, to Professor Hackel for reporting on the Grasses, and to the following gentlemen who have favoured us with the notes on various plants to which their names are appended:—Herr Freyn, Messrs. E. G. Baker, W. H. Beeby, Arthur Bennett, J. Britten, G. C. Druce, E. F. Linton, and E. S. Marshall. I am indebted to Mr. Marshall for kindly translating Herr Freyn's notes. The following is a list of the parcels contributed :—

	No. of Specimens.
Mr. Charles Bailey, *F.L.S.*	84
Mr. W. H. Beeby, *F.L.S.*	50
Mr. H. Bromwich	138
Mr. G. C. Druce, *M.A.*, *F.L.S.*	241
Rev. S. Gasking, *B.A.*, *F.L.S.*, *F.G.S.*	109
Mr. F. J. Hanbury, *F.L.S.*	40
Mr. A. B. Jackson	71
Mr. L. V. Lester, *M.A.*, *F.L.S.*	49
Rev. Augustin Ley, *M.A.*	426
Rev. E. F. Linton, *M.A.*	127
Rev. W. R. Linton, *M.A.*	387
Rev. E. S. Marshall, *M.A.*, *F.L.S.*	244
Mr. J. C. Melvill, *M.A.*, *F.L.S.*	93
Mr. F. T. Mott, *F.R.G.S.*	21
Rev. R. P. Murray, *M.A.*, *F.L.S.*	72
Rev. W. H. Painter	69
Miss C. E. Palmer	118
Rev. W. M. Rogers, *F.L.S.*	87
Mr. W. A. Shoolbred, *M.R.C.S.*	410
Mr. J. A. Wheldon	169
Mr. J. W. White, *F.L.S.*	268
Total	3,273

March 1900.

JAMES GROVES.

Thalictrum collinum, Wallr. Cressbrook Dale, Derbyshire, 11th July 1898.—J. C. MELVILL. "Right."—E. F. Linton. "*T. expansum*, Jord., if the plant is fetid."—J. Freyn.

T. riparium, Jord. Peat moors, Catcott Burtle, N. Somerset, 22nd June 1898.—J. W. WHITE. "The lax panicle and narrowly-ovoid fruit that distinguish this form are well shown on some of the sheets, although much of the plant was immature."—J. W. W. "Correct, in spite of the very close-set heads."—J. Freyn.

T. flavum, L., var. *rufinerve* (Lej. and Court.)? Originally from Llansilin, Denbighshire, where found by Miss Jones; cult. Balham, S.W.—Wm. Whitwell; comm. E. F. LINTON. "Mr. Whitwell has supplied me with several specimens from his garden of this plant, which he tells me Dr. Boswell Syme named *T. nigricans*, DC., adding that 'Mr. J. G. Baker and Mr. N. E. Brown consider that it may be rightly [so] called'; and I send a few of the specimens to the Club, in the hope of getting further criticism on this handsome form. Messrs. Rouy and Foucaud ('Fl. de France,' i., 25) make *T. nigricans*, DC., synonymous with *T. exaltatum*, Gaud., subsp. *mediterraneum* (Jord.), a Mediterranean subspecies usually littoral, with petioles and leaf-margins pubescent or glandular-pubescent. This subspecies is not likely to occur in a Welsh county, nor has the Llansilin plant its pubescence. I have suggested *T. flavum*, L., var. *rufinerve* (Lej. and Court.), as the probable name, to the description of which (l.c., i., 32) Mr. Whitwell's plant agrees fairly well, the root being subcespitose, the leaves exstipellate, while its stipule-auricles are much like those of ordinary *T. flavum*."—E. F. L. "*T. gallicum*, Rouy and Fouc."—J. Freyn.

Ranunculus peltatus, Schrank, var. *truncatus* (Hiern). Stirchley, Salop, July 1898.—W. H. PAINTER. "Some of this is ordinary *peltatus;* other specimens show a tendency towards var. *truncatus*."—H. and J. Groves.

R. Flammula, L., stout, erect form. Rowarth, Derby, 27th July 1898.—W. R. LINTON. "*R. Flammula*, L., var. *serratus*, DC."—J. Freyn. "These 'vars.' seem to have no permanence."—E. S. Marshall.

R. scoticus, Marshall. Shore of Loch Alvie, E. Inverness, 6th August 1898.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. "*R. Flammula*, L., var. *angustifolius*, Wallr."—J. Freyn. In commenting on Herr Freyn's opinion Mr. Marshall writes: "Is not the resemblance merely superficial? We have a frequent lake-side state of *Flammula* which simulates my *R. scoticus*." "I gathered specimens of this plant by L. Morlich, E. Inverness, in 1887. To me it appears only a variety of *R. Flammula*."—G. C. Druce.

Caltha radicans, Forst.? River bank, Strathcarron, W. Ross, 26th July 1898.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. "I should certainly place this to *C. radicans*, since I regard the rooting nodes as the important character and the shape of the leaves a trivial one."—W. H. Beeby.

Caltha radicans, Forst. Shore of Loch Alvie, E. Inverness, 6th August 1898.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. "This is very close to the original form of the plant."—W. H. Beeby. "From the locality, you should be right, but the circumference of the leaves is not acutely dentate, and therefore it is *C. palustris*, L., γ *procumbens*, Beck, apud Huth, 'Monogr. *Caltha*,' p. 18!"—J. Freyn. "This L. Alvie plant is exactly *C. radicans*, var. *zetlandica*, Beeby, sp. in 'Herb. Brit. Mus.' I think that *procumbens*, Beck, is the same, but that it is best put under *C. radicans* if this subspecies is kept up."—E. S. Marshall. "This is similar to the plant I collected on the south shore of Loch Morlich in the same vice-county. I visited the Forfarshire station near Rescobie this year, and found the marsh nearly dry and much more overgrown with trees, and this dry season I was unable to find a single specimen rooting at the nodes. I have yet to learn that the plant of Don had the radical leaves deltoid triangular. Perhaps this query may be answered by some member."—G. C. Druce.

Papaver dubium, L., var. *collinum* (Bogenh.). Bullingdon, Oxon, July 1898; named by Herr J. Freyn.—G. C. DRUCE. I have not seen Bogenhard's description of *P. collinum*, but according to Boreau ('Fl. Cent.') the principal differences between that plant and *P. Lamottei* are that in the former the capsule tapers from the centre to the base, the margin of the disk is but slightly lobed, and the seeds are brownish, while in the latter the capsule tapers from summit to base, the disk is crenellated, and the seeds are greyish-glaucous.—J. G.

Fumaria parviflora, Lam. In great quantity in chalk fields near Prince's Risborough, Bucks, July 1898.—G. C. DRUCE.

Arabis hirsuta, Scop., form. Ingleborough, Mid-West Yorks, 27th July 1897.—J. A. WHELDON. "I suppose this cannot be *A. longisiliqua*, Wallr., 'Sched. Crit.'?"—Ar. Bennett.

A. ———. Coast sandhills, Balranald and Newton, N. Uist, vice-county 110, July 1898.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. "Most probably only a form of *A. hirsuta*, Scop., though it appears to agree well with specimens of *A. ciliata*, R. Br., in 'Herb. Brit. Mus.,' except in the hairiness of the leaves. The plants grow in great abundance on the sandhills in one or two places on the north and west coast of N. Uist."—W. A. S. "Not exactly *hirsuta* nor the Irish *ciliata*, but seems to come between the two."—Ar. Bennett. "*A. hirsuta*, Scop., var., agrees with var. *propinqua* (Jord.), Rouy; but this is an alpine plant."—J. Freyn. "I strongly suspect to be Syme's var. *hispida* of *A. ciliata*, itself hardly more than a subspecies."—E. S. Marshall. "*A. hirsuta*, form, agreeing well with specimens from sandhills on the coast of Finistère, sent me under the name of '*A. rubricaulis*, Jord.,' and from the Crymlyn Burrows, Glamorgan, and from rocks, Skye. These specimens, however, do not in the least agree with the description given in MM. Rouy and Foucaud's 'Fl. de France' under the synonym of γ *glastifolia*, Rch., vol 1, 217;

but they agree very well with the description in the same work of *A. hirsuta*, var. *propinqua* (Jord.), on p. 216:—Stem rather short; leaves oblong, rather crowded on the stem, toothed, base rounded or truncate; pods relatively short, nerved nearly to the tip; raceme still dense in fruit; seeds comparatively large, more or less narrowly-winged. Relying on the description in the 'Fl. de France,' rather than on the naming of a specimen not authentic in my herbarium, I believe we have here a fairly good variety of this over-split species, and that it is *A. propinqua*, Jord."—E. F. Linton.

Erophila stenocarpa, Jord. Milford, Surrey, 31st May 1898.—E. S. Marshall. "I have seen authentic specimens, and consider this to be the same."—E. S. M.

Cochlearia grœnlandica, L. West coast of N. Uist, vice-county 110, July 1898.—W. A. Shoolbred. Agreed to by Messrs. Beeby and Marshall.

Sisymbrium officinale, Scop., var. *leiocarpum*, DC. Waste ground, near Stoneygate, Leicester, September and October 1898. Not previously reported from Leicestershire.—A. B. Jackson.

Viola stagnina ♂ × *ericetorum*. Hort. Thames Ditton, 28th August 1898.—W. H. Beeby. "I send specimens of this hybrid, raised by myself, for comparison with wild specimens. It is only suitable for comparison with late-gathered examples, such as No. 27 in Neuman, Wahlstedt, and Murbeck's first fasciculus. The crossing was effected at Walton-on-Thames 10th May 1896; seed sown 14th June 1896; seed germinated at Thames Ditton 14th March 1897."—W. H. B.

V. tricolor, L. Waste ground. Odiham, N. Hants, 15th July 1898.—C. E. Palmer. "This is probably *V. Lloydii*, Jord. ex Bor., 'Fl. Centr. Fr.,' ed. 3, ii., p. 80. I have compared it with specimens (sent me by Mr. Lloyd many years ago) and also with description. *V. Lloydii* is a plant of cultivated ground, with petals longer than sepals, the two upper violet paler towards base, the lateral horizontal yellowish-white. The stipules are pinnatifid, the middle lobe oblong, in the original description said to be '*peu crénelé*,' but in the plants from Mr. Lloyd dentate. The bracteoles are whitish, and are situated below the curvature. *V. meduanensis*, Boreau, is also a large-flowered violet, which may reasonably be expected to occur in this county, as it is recorded by M. Corbière for Normandy. The petals are described as being nearly all violet-coloured. The lower leaves are oval, the upper oval-oblong."—E. G. Baker.

V. lutea, Huds., and f. *amœna* (Symons). Growing together on the hills at Llandrindod, Radnorshire, 16th May 1898.—C. E. Palmer.

Polygala vulgaris, L., var. *grandiflora*, Bab. Downs near Ventnor, Isle of Wight, 1893.—Coll. Capt. Steuart; comm. J. A. Wheldon. "Very near the Ben Bulben plant. The leaves are less crowded, the

upper less broad (box-like), and the central vein of the sepals tends rather more to branching, but the two can hardly be kept separate."—E. S. Marshall. "Very fine large-flowered *P. vulgaris*, but differing from the var. in fruit, and, I think, in a leaf-character as well."—E. F. Linton.

Polygala calcarea, F. Schultz. Chalk downs near Winchester, S. Hants, May 1898.—A. B. Jackson. "This formed a prominent feature of the vegetation of the downs, occurring in patches of brilliant blue, visible at a considerable distance."—A. B. J.

Dianthus gallicus, Pers. Syn., i., 495 (1805). Near St. Ouen's Bay, Jersey, October 1898.—Coll. — Hurst; Comm. G. C. Druce. "This is the plant recorded as *D. cæsius* by the Jersey botanists, but when my friend Mr. Hurst sent me a specimen I saw that it could not be the Cheddar Pink, and Mr. F. N. Williams has referred it to the above species, which is a native of Northern France. I suspect that it has, either accidentally or intentionally, been introduced to the Jersey locality, as it is scarcely probable that so conspicuous a plant could have escaped the attention of the many botanists who have visited that classic hunting ground for the Jersey rarities."—G. C. D. A single specimen sent.

Saponaria Vaccaria, L. Ballast, Aintree, S. Lancashire, August 1898.—J. A. Wheldon.

S. officinalis, L., var. *puberula*, Wierzb. Hightown, S. Lancashire, August 1898.—S. Gasking.

Silene Cucubalus, Wibel., var. *brachiata* (Jord. in Bor., 'Fl. du Centr. Fr.,' ed. 3, ii, 94, as a species). In a field of clover, Cumnor, Berks, June 1898.—G. C. Druce. "Named for me by Herr Freyn. The following is the description given by Boreau:—'Tige de 3 à 6 déc. ascendante ou dressée, rameuse dichotome, presque glabre; feuilles oblongues ou elliptiques aiguës, peu rétrécies à la base, glaucescentes à peu près glabres, à bord un peu cartilagineux, souvent cilié; fleurs un peu penchées en panicule multiflore, dichotome terminale; calice ovale, pétales blancs bipartis, à lobes oblongs, styles très allongés, épaissis, anthères lilas, capsule ovoïde arrondie, à support court et épais; graines brun foncé, réniformes anguleuses, chargées de petits tubercules fins.'"—G. C. D. Is not this our ordinary English form? Boreau splits up *S. inflata* (*S. Cucubalus*) into four species, *S. vesicaria*, Schrad., *S. puberula*, Jord., *S. brachiata*, Jord., and *S. oleracea*, Bor., *S. brachiata* being indicated as the commonest.—J. G.

S. dichotoma, Ehrh., *teste* Ar. Bennett. Ballast at Aintree, Lancashire, August 1892.—J. A. Wheldon. Also sent by the Rev. S. Gasking from ballast at Garston, July 1898.

S. anglica × *quinquevulnera*. West Mount, Jersey, 25th May 1898.—Jas. W. White. "Wherever *S. quinquevulnera* and *S. anglica*

grow together one finds a series of intermediates, in which the colour of the petal-spots varies through all tints from faint pink to deep purple. These are not sterile, but are doubtless derived from hybrids that have been cross-fertilised by one or other of the parents, and the progeny influenced in like manner through successive generations. This process of promiscuous intermingling, long continued, would amply produce the gradations that exist; while, concurrently, at either end of the scale, those forms possessing the least tincture of hybridity would revert to their respective types."—J. W. W. "According to my opinion this is only *S. gallica*, L., *β quinquevulnera*, Koch, therefore not a hybrid. The species itself, as well as *S. quinquevulnera*, is very variable in the structure of the petals."—J. Freyn.

Cerastium pumilum, Curt. Near Sandown, Isle of Wight, 1889.—Coll. Capt. Steuart; comm. J. A. Wheldon. "These specimens were sent me by the late Capt. Steuart. Some of them closely approach small forms of *C. tetrandrum*, the scarious margin of the bracts being hardly discernible; in others this character is better marked."—J. A. W.

C. arcticum, Lange, var. *Edmondstonii*, Beeby. Serpentine gravels, Unst, Shetland, 31st August 1897 and 31st July 1898.—W. H. Beeby. "When I first gathered this plant in 1886 I brought home roots, and, being very desirous of growing it, also a bag of its native soil. Under these conditions it maintained the dark, purplish-copper colour of its foliage fairly well, until the plants were lost in a removal some few years later. In 1897 and 1898 I brought home seeds and roots, and have the plants growing this time not in their native soil, but in a mixture of Surrey soils. These plants have entirely lost their original colour, and have become completely green; so that it appears that the only character which separates this variety from the type is merely temporary and due to habitat. The serpentine gravels of Unst contain a number of minerals, notably chromate of iron, and the colour of the leaves may, probably, be due to the influence of one of them. The *Cerastium* is by no means the only plant growing on these hills which is affected in this way. J. M. Norman's '*C. latifolium*' is, of course, *C. arcticum* (*C. latifolium* proper not being known in Scandinavia or other boreal countries), consequently his reference of *C. arcticum* to a hybrid *C. alpinum* × *C. latifolium* is mythical."—W. H. B.

Arenaria serpyllifolia, Linn. Wall top on the road from Peebles to Niedpath Castle (altitude 550 feet), 30th September 1898. Not recorded for county 78 in 'Topographical Botany,' ed. 2, page 76.—Charles Bailey.

A. serpyllifolia, L., var. *Lloydii*, Jord. St. Anne's, W. Lancashire, 8th July 1898. County record?—J. A. Wheldon. "Jordan described *A. Lloydii* as a species, 'Pugillus,' p. 37 (1852). As a variety it should apparently stand as var. *macrocarpa*, Lloyd, 'Fl. Loire Inf.,' p. 42 (1844).

Buda ———. Muddy coast, Vollay Island, N. Uist, vice-county 110, 19th July 1898.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. "Perhaps an annual form of *B. media*, Dum. The few ripe seeds which I have been able to examine agree with that species."—W. A. S. "Too young to speak positively about; I suppose a *neglecta* form."—Ar. Bennett.

Althæa hirsuta, L. Border of cornfield by the canal and race-course, Aintree, South Lancashire, September 1897.—S. GASKING.

Lavatera sylvestris, Brot. Waste ground, St. Aubin's, Jersey, 24th May 1898.—J. W. WHITE. Ruins of an old house, St. Aubin's, Jersey, 25th May 1898.—L. V. LESTER.

Malva pusilla, Sm. Waste ground, Milverton, Warwickshire, August 1898.—H. BROMWICH.

Geranium Robertianum, Linn., b. *modestum* (Jord.). On the Rock Walk, Torquay, South Devon, June 1898. Coll. Spencer H. Bickham, of Ledbury.—CHARLES BAILEY. "*G. Robertianum*, L., *forma G. purpureum*, Vill., e. *modestum*, Rouy et Fouc., 'Fl. Fr.,' 4, p. 96, although the peduncles are not shorter, but even the lower ones are longer than the leaf."—J. Freyn.

Trigonella purpurascens, Lam. With *Trifolium subterraneum*, L., in a gravelly field just above high-water mark, near Colwyn, North Wales, 27th May 1898. Coll. Spencer H. Bickham. Not recorded for county 50 (or 49) in 'Top. Bot.,' ed. 2, p. 109. The station is in a detached portion of Carnarvonshire within the county of Denbigh.—CHARLES BAILEY.

Trifolium subterraneum, Linn. With *Trigonella purpurascens*, Lam., and in the locality stated for that species, 27th May 1898. Coll. Spencer H. Bickham. Not recorded for county 50 (it is a Carnarvonshire plant) in 'Top. Bot.,' ed. 2, page 110.—CHARLES BAILEY.

T. Molinerii, Balb. Portelet Islet, Jersey, 2nd June 1898.—R. P. MURRAY.

Coronilla varia, L. Railway banks, Aigburth, South Lancashire, June 1898.—S. GASKING. It is a great pity these specimens are spoilt through insufficient pressure while drying.—J. G.

Vicia hirsuta, Gray, form. Shingly beach near Fort George, East Inverness, 10th August 1898.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. "I should refer this to *Ervum hirsutum*, var. *angustifolium*, Fries., 'Nov. Flor. Suec.' ed. altera p. 232. = *V. hirsuta*, var. *angustifolia*."—G. C. Druce.

V. gracilis, Loisel. Boar's Hill, Berkshire, June 1898.—G. C. DRUCE. "The record of this plant from Britten's 'Contributions,' cited in my 'Berkshire Flora,' I have subsequently found is incorrect, as the plant representing it in Mr. Henry Boswell's herbarium is the narrow-leaved form of *V. gemella* to which I gave the name *tenuissima*

in the 'Berkshire Flora,' p. 151, and I have little doubt that the Bradfield *V. gracilis* recorded by Mr. Jenkinson is the same variety of *V. gemella* as I have seen it in that neighbourhood; so that the Mortimer station was the only one where true *V. gracilis* was known to grow in the county, till Mr. F. J. Stone told me he had found a vetch near Boar's Hill. A visit with him to the spot showed that it was this species growing in great quantity by the road side, and where I think it must have recently been introduced, since it is not probable that it would have escaped notice in a spot so frequently visited by myself and other botanists. In the vicinity *V. hirsuta*, *V. gemella*, and *Lathyrus Nissolia* occur, but on the opposite side of the road, *V. gracilis* growing by the side of a field recently laid down with seed."—G. C. D.

Vicia ———. Ballast, Garston, South Lancashire, July 1898.—S. Gasking. *V. villosa*, Roth., a species which is widely distributed in Europe.—J. G.

Rubus fissus, Lindl. Bigbrooke, Oxon, October 1898.—G. C. Druce. "Yes."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. plicatus, W. and N. Bladon, Oxon, October 1898. A new county record.—G. C. Druce. "Yes."—W. M. R.

R. holerythros, Focke. West Chiltington Common, West Sussex, 16th July 1898.—Jas. W. White. "Abundant over many miles of heath and ancient woodland. Named by Mr. Moyle Rogers. In his note upon this species as seen in S. W. Surrey ('Journ. of Bot.' 1895, 47), Mr. Rogers speaks of its affinity to *R. integribasis*, *affinis*, and *villicaulis*. The Sussex plant here represented, however, appears to be hardly distinguishable from the west-country *opacus*, with which we are familiar on the Somerset peat moor."—J. W. W. "Beyond all doubt I believe these specimens represent a thoroughly good open ground form or state of *R. carpinifolius*, W. et N.; the unusual reddish stem and prickles and greyish felt on underside of leaves being due to exposure to the sun. I do not now remember the specimens before submitted to me by Mr. White, but having unfortunately set him on the wrong track, I am especially glad to have seen this good series of specimens to correct my mistake. If he will carefully compare them again with his Shapwick *R. opacus* (distributed to the members in 1895) he will see how much more 'rhamnifolian' this Chiltington Common plant is, especially in its grey hairy sepals and highly prickly compound panicle. Record for W. Sussex (v.c. 13)."—W. M. R. "P.S.—I learn from Mr. White that *R. holerythros* occurs with *R. carpinifolius* in the West Chiltington locality."—W. M. R.

R. incurvatus, Bab., *forma*. Near Builth, Breconshire, 22nd August 1898; and Llanelwedd, Radnorshire, August 1898.—W. Moyle Rogers. "Examples of a bramble which is very common in the Upper Wye Valley and neighbouring districts, going off from typical *R. incurvatus* towards *R. carpinifolius* and *R. rhombifolius;*

differing especially in the thinner, greyer-felted leaves and the broader, more pyramidal, and more leafy panicle."—W. M. R.

Rubus Lindleianus, Lees. Longridge, W. Lancashire, 6th July 1898.—J. A. WHELDON. "This and a few succeeding species of *Rubi* are sent as voucher specimens for county records. (*Vide* 'Journ. Bot.,' 1898, page 401.)"—J. A. W. "Yes."—W. M. R.

R. ——— Near Builth, Breconshire, 10th August 1898.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "Rev. W. Moyle Rogers' comment on this bramble is: 'Nearer to *R. durescens*, W. R. Linton, than to any other British form.' On comparison with *R. durescens* in the herbarium of Rev. W. R. Linton, this Breconshire bramble appears to differ both in the branching of the panicle, and in the softer texture of the underside of the leaf. In this remark the Rev. W. R. Linton and Rev. W. H. Purchas concur."—A. L. "I also concur."—W. M. R.

R. pulcherrimus, Neum. Yealand, W. Lancashire, 27th July 1898.—J. A. WHELDON. "Yes."—W. M. R.

R. pulcherrimus, Neum., var. *setosus*, A. Ley? Fair Hazel, near Uckfield, E. Sussex, July and August 1896.—E. H. FARR. "These are not characteristic specimens of my *R. cinerosus* (see note p. 513 of 1896 'Report'), but they probably belong to it."—W. M. R.

R. mercicus, Bagnall, var. *bracteatus*, Bagn. Near Longridge, W. Lancashire, 6th July 1898.—J. A. WHELDON. "I must own to some difficulty here. Members who have specimens of Mr. Bagnall's variety, collected by him in Warwickshire, or by Mr. Wheldon at Walton, vice-county 59 (issued by the Club in 1894), will see on comparison that these Longridge specimens are too intermediate in character between them and *R. pulcherrimus* to be satisfactory as representative of either. Perhaps the plant now sent may grow with typical *bracteatus* at Longridge. If not, I must have been hasty in so naming the specimen previously sent to me by Mr. Wheldon. See description in 'Journ. Bot.,' 1894, 187, and the notes on p. 440 of the 1894 'Report.'"—W. M. R.

R. villicaulis, Koehl. Common near Builth Road Railway Station, Radnorshire; slopes by River Wye above Builth, and Llangorse Common, Breconshire, August 1898.—W. MOYLE ROGERS. "A rather small 3—5 nate-leaved form of the true typical *R. villicaulis* first described from Silesia, E. Germany, and common in Scotland (see 'Journ. Bot.,' 1897, 45). Locally abundant and apparently frequent in the Upper Wye Valley."—W. M. R.

R. villicaulis, Koehl. Bank near Builth Road, Radnorshire, 11th August 1898.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "Picked in company with Rev. W. Moyle Rogers, who assures me that this is the German type *R. villicaulis*, Koehl."—A. L. "Yes."—W. M. R.

Rubus melanoxylon, Muell. and Wirtg. Near Nairn, vice-county 96, 29th July 1898.—E. S. MARSHALL and W. A. SHOOLBRED; sent by Mr. Shoolbred. "Yes; a rather weakly-armed and shade-grown state."—W. M. R.

R. rhombifolius, Weihe, *forma*. Sutton Holms, Dorset, 28th August 1891.—E. F. LINTON. "The same plants as Dr. Focke once thought to be *R. stereacanthus*, and then referred to *R. rhombifolius*, as is also sent by the Rev. R. P. Murray."—E. F. L. "I fear that I have no helpful suggestion to make here. I have seen neither authentic specimens of *R. stereacanthus* (P. J. Muell.) nor the living bushes of this Dorset plant, which, however, seems to me very distinctly nearer to *R. argentatus* than to *R. rhombifolius*. It hardly differs from plants which Dr. Focke has agreed with me in naming *R. argentatus*, except in being less hairy in stem and panicle-rachis."—W. M. R.

R. stereacanthus, P. J. Müll.? Woodlands, Dorset, 10th July 1893.—R. P. MURRAY. "I send this bramble under the name which was given to it (without any sign of doubt) by Dr. Focke, when I sent him specimens collected in 1891. He remarked on it: 'Genevier puts it under *R. amplificatus*; my own impression is that it will prove to be a variety of *R. argentatus*, P. J. Muell.' I had myself placed it under *R. rhombifolius*, Weihe, and I still think that it ought to go there, though markedly different from the type in one or two points. The most marked peculiarity is to be found in the prickles of the panicle, which are very long and straight (Genevier describes them as '*falqués*' in *R. stereacanthus*). The petals are very bright pink (in *R. stereacanthus* '*blancs ou d'un rose très pâle*'). This form grows abundantly in hedgerows for three or four miles from Woodlands to Hinton Martell (Dorset), and I saw a form going off towards ordinary *R. rhombifolius* in small quantity in a wood at Lytchett Matravers, some six miles to the S.W. of Hinton; but this plant had the same long, straight panicle prickles. However Dr. Focke, who saw it growing, called it *rhombifolius*. I think this form might have a varietal name."—R. P. M.

R. argentatus, P. J. Muell., var. *clivicola*, A. Ley ('Journ. Bot.,' 1896, 158). Cusop, Herefordshire, and neighbourhood of Hay, Breconshire, July 1898.—W. MOYLE ROGERS. "A common plant in the Upper Wye Valley, constant in character and easily recognised when fairly mature, though when growing sometimes recalling *R. leucostachys*, or even the less strongly-armed forms of *R. rusticanus*. The small, roundish-obovate terminal leaflet, with waved edges and ashy felt and prominent ribs beneath, is especially characteristic. The petals appeared to me uniformly pink in the freshly-opened flowers, though soon fading in the bright sunshine."—W. M. R.

R. subinermis, Rogers. St. Leonard's Forest, W. Sussex, 22nd July 1898.—J. W. WHITE. "Yes."—W. M. R.

Rubus thyrsoideus, W. and N. Daventry, Northants, September 1898.—G. C. DRUCE. "Probably."—W. M. R.

R. Salteri, Bab. Winforton Wood, Herefordshire, 1st August 1898.—W. M. ROGERS.

R. hirtifolius, Muell. and Wirtg. Stapleton Wood, Herefordshire, 19th July; in Breconshire, at Builth Wells and by the River Yrfon at its junction with the River Wye, 9th August; by the River Wye, above Builth, 13th August; Yrfon Valley, near Builth, 15th August; wood near Maesmynis, Builth, 18th August; in Radnorshire, at Newbridge-on-Wye, 16th August; Aberedw Rocks, 15th August; all in 1898.—W. MOYLE ROGERS. "A common form in the Upper Wye Valley, in both counties, with rather narrow, acuminate leaflets, narrow, faintly-pinkish petals, erect fruit sepals, and fruit becoming remarkably oblong."—W. M. R.

R. leucostachys, Schleich. Silverdale, W. Lancashire, 27th July 1898.—J. A. WHELDON. "Yes."—W. M. R.

R. Drejeri, G. Jensen. Dunster, Somerset, July 1893.—R. P. MURRAY. "This species occurs locally over a large area in W. Somerset, but exhibits a considerable range of variation. The specimens sent seem to be quite typical; at least, they exactly match the plant sent out by Messrs. Friderichsen and Gelert in their '*Rubi exsiccati Daniæ et Slesvigiæ*' (Fasc. ii., 43). I have never seen this precise form anywhere but in one locality about a mile from Dunster, but there it is abundant for perhaps a couple of hundred yards. We are indebted to Mr. Gelert for the identification, which was unfortunately made too late to allow of the inclusion of the species in the 'Set of British Rubi.'"—R. P. M. "I concur."—W. M. R.

R. Borreri, Bell-Salt, var. *virgultorum*, Ley. Nedge Hill, Shifnal, Salop, July 1898.—W. H. PAINTER. "I think this plant is identical with that sent last year from Bishop's Castle; see 'Report' for 1897, p. 544."—W. H. P. "Yes, this is Mr. Ley's var. *virgultorum*, somewhat intermediate between *R. Borreri* and *R. infestus*, though, on the whole, probably nearer to the latter."—W. M. R.

R. radula, Weihe, var. *anglicanus*, Rogers. Blackdown, near Uckfield, E. Sussex, July and August 1896.—E. H. FARR. "Yes, but perhaps in stem one step nearer to typical *R. radula* than the average S. W. England *anglicanus*."—W. M. R.

R. regillus, A. Ley. Linton Wood, Herefordshire, 6th September 1898.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "This is the station from which the plant was described ('Journal of Botany,' 1896, p. 217). It is thought that a few fruiting specimens would be acceptable to members."—A. L. "Yes."—W. M. R.

R. Newbouldii, Bab. Walton, S. Lancashire, July 1898.—J. A. WHELDON. "Yes, this is the plant, frequent in N. W. England, which I am calling *R. Newbouldii*, Bab."—W. M. R.

Rubus rudis, W. and N. Westridge Wood, W. Gloucester, 13th July 1898. New to the vice-county.—JAS. W. WHITE. "Yes."—W. M. R.

R. pallidus, W. and N. Builth, Breconshire, 9th August 1898.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "Seen in a fresh state by Rev. W. Moyle Rogers, and accepted by him."—A. L.

R. rosaceus, W. and N., var. *infecundus*, Rogers. Benthall Edge, Salop, August 1896.—W. H. PAINTER. "*R. pallidus*, W. and N. (non Bab.)."—W. M. R.

R. rosaceus, W. and N., var. *infecundus*, Rogers. Longridge Fell, West Lancashire, 6th July 1898.—J. A. WHELDON. "Rightly named, I suppose; but the pieces were collected too early in the season to show the characteristic features of the variety."—W. M. R.

R. Purchasianus, Rogers. Sellack, July and September 1898.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "From the bushes from which the supply was drawn for the 'Sets of British Rubi.'"—A. L. "Yes."—W. M. R.

R. adornatus, P. J. Muell. Verwood, Dorset, 28th August 1891.—E. F. LINTON. "Yes."—W. M. R.

R. Koehleri, var. *pallidus*, Bab., *forma* (W. M. Rogers). Silverdale, W. Lancashire, 27th July 1898.—J. A. WHELDON. "Strong *R. pallidus*, Bab. (non W. and N.)."—W. M. R.

R. cognatus, N. E. Br. St. Leonard's Forest, Sussex, 22nd July 1898.—J. W. WHITE. "From the same bushes that furnished a former supply to the Club. See 'Report,' 1896, p. 518. The very broad, imbricate white petals of this plant form a handsome bowl-shaped corolla, which does not recall that of any other species known to me. This feature should be worth noting in descriptions."—J. W. W. "Though it still seems to me impossible to separate this St. Leonard's Forest plant from the Surrey *R. cognatus*, N. E. Br., many of the specimens now sent are even less conspicuously Koehlerian than those collected by Mr. White in 1896 (see 'Report' for that year); and the special feature to which he calls attention—the very broad, imbricate petals—is, so far as my experience of the variety goes, quite abnormal. In Surrey, where the plant is locally abundant, the petals seem to be always narrow, distant, and rather small. In several of Mr. White's 1898 specimens the panicle armature and glandular development are very exceptionally weak, and quite unlike that of *R. Koehleri*, and *these* must not be held to represent var. *cognatus* satisfactorily."—W. M. R.

R. hirtus, W. and K., sp. coll. Mains Wood, Herefordshire, 26th July 1898.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "Dried specimens of this plant were seen by Rev. W. Moyle Rogers in 1896, and named by him as above, and I have no further information to give upon it. The present specimens have not been seen by him; but I am clear that they represent the same plant."—A. L. "I know very little about *R. hirtus*, W. and K., and its varieties. This Mains Wood plant somewhat recalls the *R.*

flaccidifolius, P. J. Muell. (No. 129, 'Set of Brit. Rubi'), which we are placing under it as a variety, but is clearly not *identical* with it."—W. M. R.

Rubus corylifolius, Sm., near var. *sublustris*, Lees. Silverdale, Lancashire, 27th July 1898.—J. A. WHELDON. "Characteristic *R. sublustris*, Lees."—W. M. R.

R. caesius × *corylifolius*. Near Netherton, S. Lancashire, July 1898.—J. A. WHELDON. "Mr. Rogers says this is a *corylifolius* hybrid. I suggest that the other parent is *cæsius*."—J. A. W. "Very near *R. sublustris*, Lees. It is the panicle only that suggests the idea of hybridity."—W. M. R.

Potentilla ———. Railway Siding, Hightown, South Lancashire, August 1898.—S. GASKING. *P. norvegica*, L.—J. G.

Rosa mollis ? × *spinosissima*. Chee Dale, Derbyshire, 5th July 1898.—E. F. LINTON. Also sent by Rev. W. R. LINTON, but without the ?, from near Miller's Dale on the same date.

R. rubiginosa, L. Near Forres, Elgin, 4th August 1898.—E. S. MARSHALL.

R. coriifolia, Fr., var. *Bakeri* (Déségl.) ? Dumphail, Elgin, 4th August 1898.—E. S. MARSHALL. (2157.) "A small, compact bush, about three feet high. Leaves thin, hairy on both sides, petiole and midrib glandular beneath. Flowers small."—E. S. M.

R. pseudo-rusticana, Crépin, (? *R. arvensis*, Huds. × *systyla*, Bast.). Chetnole, Dorset, 2nd July 1898.—W. MOYLE ROGERS. "I have had frequent opportunities of studying the living bushes of this rose since I first discovered it 21 years ago, and I have had a growing conviction for some time that it is of hybrid origin, *i.e.*, *R. arvensis* × *systyla*. It is just intermediate between these two strongly-marked species, and it occurs only (so far as I have seen) where both are abundant, and then always somewhat sparingly, though I know many localities for it in Devon and Dorset, besides one in Wilts. I have always called the petals pure white and they seem uniformly so in the freshly-opened flowers and in the full buds immediately before expansion. The fairly-large buds, however, are usually pink tipped, and the fading petals faintly pinkish. —W. M. R.

Cratægus oxyacanthoides × *monogyna*. Miller's Dale, Derbyshire, 5th July 1898.—W. R. LINTON. "The styles varied in this from one to two, the majority of the flowers having only one style."—W. R. L.

Saxifraga Andrewsii, Harvey. Hort. Prestwich, July and August 1898.—J. C. MELVILL. "This, reported to have been originally found on a mountain to the south of Glen Caragh, co. Kerry, by the late Mr. Andrews, has never been rediscovered in a wild state. I received many years ago a specimen labelled as having been a

descendant of the original Kerry plant, and have grown it since 1875. It increases rapidly by throwing out fresh rosettes annually, but, though it apparently ripens its seed, I have yet to prove that it is fertile. It is supposed by some authors to be a hybrid between *S. umbrosa*, L. and *S. Aizoon*, L. The latter, however, does not grow wild in this country. It is the *S. Guthrieana*, Engler ('Verh.-Zool. Bot. Ges.' Wien., 1869, 537)."—J. C. M.

Epilobium hirsutum × *parviflorum*. Near Witley, Surrey, 4th July 1898.—E. S. MARSHALL.

E. obscurum × *palustre*. Near Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, 5th August 1898.—W. R. LINTON. "Correct."—E. S. Marshall.

E. ———. Odiham, N. Hants, 22nd July 1898.—C. E. PALMER. "I send a packet of this *Epilobium*, which is growing on the same ground as the specimens sent in 1897—the plants are second year's growth, between two and three feet in height—thinking it may prove to be *E. Lamyi*, or a hybrid."—C. E. P. "*E. Lamyi*."—E. S. Marshall.

E. palustre, L., form. Mouth of burn, coast near Tigharri, N. Uist, vice-county 110, 20th July 1898.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. "A branching form exactly like this I gathered in a similar situation in Benbecula in 1894."—W. A. S. "I should not care to give this any special name; it is sometimes extremely branched, sometimes normal."—E. S. Marshall.

Carum verticillatum, Koch. Maughold, Isle of Man, September 1898.—S. GASKING. "Sent because there is no authority attached to this plant in 'Topogr. Bot.,' ed. ii. The specimens now forwarded were collected in the 'moist meadows below Christ's Church, Maughold,' the locality given by the Rev. H. A. Stowell in 'Phytologist,' 1860, and in Thwaite's 'History and Directory of the Isle of Man.'"—S. G.

Galium Mollugo, L., var. *angustifolium*, Leers, 'Fl. Herb.,' 115 (1789). Chalk downs, between Tring and Wendover, Bucks, June 1898.—G. C. DRUCE. "Herr J. Freyn identifies it as the above; I think most English botanists would have placed it under *G. erectum*, Huds. Beck, in 'Flor. Mid. Oesterr.,' ii., p. 1125, divides the forms of *G. Mollugo* into two groups. In group 1 are included the type, var. *latifolium*, Leers, 'Herb.,' 115; *β angustifolium*, Leers, l.c.; and *γ abietinum*. In group 2 are included var. *elatum*, Thuill. (under which name he puts *G. insubricum*), and var. *erectum* (Huds.), which includes *G. dumetorum*, Jord., and var. *praticolum*, H. Braun."—G. C. D. "A good example of *G. erectum*, Huds."—E. F. Linton. On the labels Mr. Druce gives the authority for the var. as 'Beck,' and Mr. Ar. Bennett draws attention to the ambiguity of such a citation, as although probably Beck v. Mannagetta is intended, it might equally apply to the American author so named or to Becker. He also points out that the name has been used by two earlier authors—Leyss., 'Fl. Hal.' (1761), and Retz., 'Prod. Fl. Scand.' (1779).

G. sylvestre, Poll., var. *nitidulum* (Thuill.). Between Tring and Wendover, Bucks; a new county record; June 1898.—G. C. DRUCE. "This plant occurred in abundance over a considerable area of a large, grassy chalk down with a southern exposure, and was associated with the foregoing. I see no reason to doubt that in this locality the plant may be native. This is not typical *G. sylvestre*, but I believe *G. nitidulum*, Thuillier, 'Fl. Par.,' ed. 2, p. 76, and is a well-marked variety, if not specifically distinct from the *G. sylvestre* of Ben Laoigh, etc. The occurrence of this *Galium* on the eastern Chilterns supports its claim to be considered native in Berkshire, where my lamented friend Mr. F. Tufnail discovered it, but which, from *Euphorbia Cyparissias* being in the vicinity, I felt was not altogether beyond suspicion of having been accidentally introduced."—G. C. D. "This is doubtless what we call *sylvestre;* but has not the name *nitidulum* been denied to our plant?"—Ar. Bennett.

——— ———, Casual? Hedgerows near Exeter, 7th July 1891. Coll. Capt. Steuart; comm. J. A. WHELDON. Mr. Britten identifies this as *Crucianella stylosa*, Trin.

Solidago cambrica, Huds. Root from Carnarvonshire. Cultivated 21st June 1898.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "The roots were given me by Mr. J. Griffith, from his garden; I believe from the wild Carnarvonshire plant."—A. L.

Aster Tripolium, L., var. *arcticum*, Fr. Mud flats, west coast of N. Uist, vice-county 110, July 1898.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. "Similar plants from Benbecula were so named by Mr. Ar. Bennett in 1894, and of these he says: 'I believe so.'"—W. A. S.

Filago apiculata, G. E. Smith. Near Great Brickhill, July 1898.—G. CLARIDGE DRUCE. "In a sandy, upland field of clover, and seeds in the greatest abundance. Associated with *F. germanica*, but showing no intermediate forms."—G. C. D.

Anthemis tinctoria, L. Root from a road side in the village of Nant-ddu, Breconshire, in the Valley of the Taff. Cultivated at Sellack, 27th July 1898.—AUGUSTIN LEY.

Carduus crispus × *nutans*. Near Shoreham, W. Kent, 9th July 1898.—E. S. MARSHALL. "Several plants of this grew with the parent species; a good intermediate."—E. S. M.

Centaurea Jacea, L. Amongst lucerne, Milverton, Warwickshire, August 1898.—H. BROMWICH.

C. solstitialis, L. Ballast, Garston, South Lancashire, July 1898.—S. GASKING.

Arnoseris pusilla, Gærtn. Between Great Brickhill and Hethe, Bucks, June 1898.—G. C. DRUCE. "In this locality it was originally recorded by my friend Mr. J. Sanders, to whom it was shown by Mrs.

E. Tindall, of Leighton Buzzard, in 1889. It is very plentiful in a sandy cornfield, and I thought members might like it from a county from which, so far as I know, it has not been distributed."—G. C. D.

Picris hieracioides, L., var. *arvalis* (Jord.). Marly bank, Tachbrook, Warwickshire, September 1898.—H. Bromwich. "This is not Jordan's plant, but only a small form of *P. hieracioides*."—G. Claridge Druce.

Crepis taraxacifolia, Thuill. Field, Prior's Lee, Salop, July 1898.—W. H. Painter. *C. nicæensis*, Balb.—J. G.

Hieracium alpinum, L. Corrie Etchachan, S. Aberdeen, 22nd July 1898. Confirmed by Mr. Hanbury.—W. R. Linton.

H. globosum, Backh. Ben Laoghall, W. Sutherland, 2nd August 1897.—W. A. Shoolbred. "Yes; a form."—F. J. Hanbury.

H. curvatum, Elfstr. Ben Laoghall, W. Sutherland, 2nd August 1897.—W. A. Shoolbred. "Yes."—F. J. H. L. Brandy, Clova, Forfar, 25th July 1894.—W. R. Linton. "Apparently right; but dwarfed specimens."—F. J. H.

H. chrysanthum, Backh. Aonach Beg, W. Inverness, 1st August 1896.—W. A. Shoolbred. Glen Fiagh, Clova, Forfar, 24th July 1894.—W. R. Linton. Both agreed to by Mr. Hanbury.

H. centripetale, F. J. Hanb. From Moffat Hills, Dumfries; cult. 14th June 1894.—W. R. Linton. "Yes."—F. J. H.

H. amplexicaule, L. Railway embankment and viaduct, Stretford, Lancashire, 2nd July 1898.—J. C. Melvill. "Increasing very much in the locality. Discovered by Mr. Henry Hyde. I visited the place with him this year (1898) and found quite fifty strong growing plants."—J. C. M.

H. lingulatum, Backh. Ben Laoghall, W. Sutherland, 28th July 1897.—W. A. Shoolbred. "Correctly named."—F. J. H.

H. anglicum, Fr., var. *longibracteatum*, F. J. H. Ben Laoghall, W. Sutherland, 2nd August 1897.—W. A. Shoolbred. "Correctly named."—F. J. H.

H. caledonicum, F. J. Hanb. Bank of Kirtomy Burn, near Tongue, and coast, Tongue Bay, W. Sutherland, 21st and 26th July 1897.—W. A. Shoolbred. "This is a mixed series. The plants from Kirtomy Burn are a form of *H. Schmidtii*, while those from 'coast' are probably correctly named, though weaker than specimens from Melvich and Betty Hill."—F. J. H.

H. Oreades, Fr., var. *subglabratum*, F. J. Hanb. Coast cliffs, Loch Maddy, N. Uist, vice-county 110, 22nd July 1898.—W. A. Shoolbred. "Yes."—F. J. H.

Hieracium scoticum, F. J. Hanb. Coast cliffs, Melvich, W. Sutherland, 16th July 1897.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. "Yes."—F. J. H.

H. hypochæroides, Gibs., var. *saxorum*, F. J. Hanb. Mountain rocks above Llyn-y-fan-fawr, Breconshire, 2nd August, 1898.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "This locality is practically identical with that of Capel Cellwen, from which the var. was originally described, lying about two miles further north, and the plant being continuous along the mountain side."—A. L. "Yes."—F. J. H.

H. aggregatum, Backh. Inverey, Braemar, Aberdeen, 21st July 1897.—W. R. LINTON. "Yes."—F. J. H.

H. britannicum, F. J. Hanb. Dale, between Cressbrook Dale and Litton, Derbyshire, 11th July 1898.—J. C. MELVILL. "Yes."—F. J. H.

H. rivale, F. J. Hanb. Craig Gledsiau, Breconshire, 28th June 1898.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "This name was originally suggested for plants from this locality (and I believe the same as the present plant) by Mr. Hanbury in 1895. They are not identical with the Scotch plant, but may perhaps be well placed along with it. Style not quite pure yellow."—A. L. "Yes."—F. J. H.

H. rivale, F. J. Hanb. Cliffs, Lee Hills, N. Uist, vice-county 110, 23rd July 1898. Named by Rev. E. F. Linton.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. "Yes; but apparently a local form which had better go under the var. *subhirtum* rather than the type."—F. J. H.

H. pollinarium, F. J. Hanb., var. *platyphyllum*, A. Ley. Rocks, Black Mountain, Breconshire, 8th July 1898.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "I still hope that this very well marked hawkweed will find a home under *H. pollinarium*, notwithstanding the remarks of Mr. Hanbury in the 'Report' for 1897, p. 554."—A. L. "Right."—F. J. H.

H. murorum, L., var. *lepistodes*, Johanss. Ashwood Dale, Derby, 13th July 1898.—W. R. LINTON. "Yes."—F. J. H.

H. murorum, L., var. Taren-yr-Esgob, Black Mountain, Brecon and Monmouth, 7th July 1898.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "Identical, I believe, with the plant sent last year from another part of Taren-yr-Esgob, and placed by Mr. Hanbury 'near var. *pellucidum*, Læst.' See 'Report,' 1897, p. 554. In this determination I quite concur."—A. L. "Yes."—F. J. H.

H. euprepes, F. J. Hanb. Rocks, Black Mountain, Breconshire, 7th and 8th July 1898.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "Yes."—F. J. H.

H. holophyllum, W. R. Linton. Cressbrook Dale, Derbyshire, 11th July 1898.—J. C. MELVILL. "Yes; but very badly dried."—F. J. H.

H. orarium, Lindeb. By the side of a stream, on mountain limestone, near Penwyllt, Breconshire, 4th August 1898.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "I have no authority for thus naming it, and do not know whether it is correct."—A. L.

Hieracium Schmidtii, Tausch. Sandhills, Melvich, W. Sutherland, 16th July 1897.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. "None of these are *H. Schmidtii*. The parcel contained one specimen of *H. rubicundum*, one of *H. Farrense* (?), and one weak specimen that I cannot name; all the rest appear to be simply *H. vulgatum*, Fr."—F. J. H.

H. maculatum, Teesdale in Turner and Dillwyn's 'Bot. Guide,' 707 (1805); Smith in 'Trans. Linn. Soc.,' ix., 239 (1808). Old quarries, Prior Park, Bath, June 1898.—G. C. DRUCE. "As this plant is usually only found in the neighbourhood of botanic gardens and ornamental grounds as a doubtful native, I thought it might be well to send these specimens gathered in quarries and open ground in the neighbourhood of Prior Park, near Bath. I also saw it on the walls of the Park, and it may be that the plant has spread from the gardens of that place. At any rate, it is now completely naturalised. I give it specific honours because, although I should put it under *vulgatum*, I am not sure whether Mr. Hanbury would do so or refer it to *sciaphilum*. In either case the name *maculatum* is in order, but I suppose a slightly varying form would be objected to by many botanists as the aggregate name, although it may have priority."—G. C. D. "This appears to be the plant that has hitherto been designated under the name *H. vulgatum*, var. *maculatum*."—F. J. H.

H. strictum, Fr., form. Coast sandhills, Melness, W. Sutherland, 31st July 1897.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. "The ligules are very slightly pilose."—F. J. H.

H. strictum, Fr., var. *subcrocatum*, Lindeb. River bank, Glen Spean, W. Inverness, 26th July 1896.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. "I believe these to be correct."—F. J. H.

H. ———. Near Fleet, N. Hants, 17th June 1898.—E. S. MARSHALL. "Near to if not identical with *H. surrejanum*, F. J. Hanb., I believe. Heads glandular, but almost without simple hairs; leaves dull green, flaccid. I have exactly the same plant from Pirbright and the railway banks between Brookwood and North Camp, Surrey. It seems to be about midway between *H. vulgatum* and *H. murorum*."—E. S. M. "Apparently a young, luxuriant, shade-grown form of *H. sciaphilum*, Uechtr."—F. J. H.

H. sciaphilum, Uechtr., var. *pulchrius*, Ley, 'Journ. Bot.,' 1899, p. 35. Llyn-y-fan-fechan, Carmarthenshire, 2nd August 1898.—AUGUSTIN LEY.

H. gothicum, Backh.? In the Nedd Glen, Breconshire, 3rd August 1898; Haffys Glen, near Cellwen, Breconshire, 2nd August 1898; cliffs of Llyn-y-fan-fechan, Carmarthenshire, 2nd August 1898.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "Style in all these pure yellow. I do not know whether these are rightly named. The above name was suggested by Mr. Hanbury, but *H. scoticum*, F. J. Hanb., has also been suggested to me, and I am inclined to think some of the specimens sent quite as near to this."—A. L.

Hieracium ———. Haffys Glen, Brecon, 2nd August 1898.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "*H. rigidum*, form."—F. J. H.

H. ———. Stream side, Nedd Glen, Brecon, 3rd August 1898.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "*H. rigidum*, form."—F. J. H.

H. rigidum, Hartm., var. *tridentatum* (Fr.). Sutton Common, N. Hants, 20th July 1898.—C. E. PALMER. "I think right."—F. J. H.

H. rigidum, Hartm., var. *serpentinum*, F. J. Hanb. Cult., Sellack; root from Hatterel Hills, Herefordshire, 20th July 1898. Head of Nedd Glen, Brecon, 4th August 1898.—AUGUSTIN LEY. Of the cultivated specimens, and some of those from Nedd Glen, Mr. Hanbury says "Yes"; of some of the latter he says "Weak and untypical, and in general appearance more like *H. sparsifolium*."

H. auratum, Fr. Strath Brora, E. Sutherland, 9th August 1897.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. "Yes."—F. J. H.

H. ———. Bank on side of road to Hazeley Heath, N. Hants, 5th September 1898.—C. E. PALMER. "*H. boreale*, Fr."—F. J. H.

H. boreale, Fr., var. Colliery débris, near Hawarden, Flintshire, September 1898.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "The style was pure yellow in the growing plants. They belong, I suppose, rather to this species than to *H. auratum*, Fr."—A. L. "Yes."—F. J. H.

H. Ogwenense, E. F. Linton. Root from Bethesda; cult. Sellack, 29th July 1898.—AUGUSTIN LEY. Mr. Hanbury points out that the name is *H. Ogweni*, Linton. 'Journ. Bot.,' xxxv. (1897), p. 407.

Campanula rotundifolia, L., var. *speciosa*, More. Coast sandhills, north coast of N. Uist, vice-county 110, July 1898.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. "Abundant in several localities on the sandhills on the north and west coasts of N. Uist. It is unfortunately impossible to preserve the colour of the flowers, which is a very delicate pale blue."—W. A. S. "I do not know whether these specimens agree with Mr. More's type from western Ireland, but I have specimens from Glen A'an, Banff, and from Ben Lawers, Perthshire (the former from 3000 feet and the latter from 2400 feet), which have corollas as large as in these specimens from N. Uist."—G. Claridge Druce. Though not so extreme as More's Irish plant, I think this may fairly be put under the var. *speciosa*.—J. G.

Vinca major, L. Hedge near the sea, Aber, Carnarvon, August 1898.—F. T. MOTT. "I had prepared these specimens for the Club in the belief that it was a new county record, but I find that this locality is mentioned in the 'Flora of Anglesey and Carnarvon.' I send the specimens, however, as it is rare in some districts, and I have myself repeatedly asked for it from the Club, but never received it. As my visit to the locality was in August there were no flowers. The plant must have been flourishing there for many years, and is

thoroughly naturalised. It is perhaps a quarter of a mile from the village of Aber, and as much from the Hotel. The sea-shore close by is marshy and muddy, and probably not much visited."—F. T. M.

Erythræa ———. Coast sandhills, N. Uist, vice-county 110, July 1898.—W. A. Shoolbred. "I think there is no doubt that this is a form of *E. Centaurium*. Very similar forms occur in the sands of Tresco and St. Mary's, Scilly."—W. H. Beeby. "*E. Centaurium*, Pers., var. *capitata*, Koch."—E. F. Linton.

E. latifolia, Sm. Sand dunes, Hightown, S. Lancs., July 1898.—J. A. Wheldon. "I have labelled this so with considerable diffidence, as I do not know Smith's plant. It is, however, from one of the recorded localities, and has somewhat of the habit of the plant figured in 'English Botany.' The calyx is much longer than in ordinary *E. Centaurium* which grew with the specimens sent, the corolla lobes more acute, the colour of the petals slightly different, and some of the leaves at least are distinctly five-ribbed. The leaves are, however, not remarkably wide, but that is a variable character in all the species, and these grew in loose, barren sand, whereas some of the plants distributed previously are from fields partially cultivated on the coast."—J. A. W. "Certainly not the plant of Smith. The figure in 'Eng. Bot.,' ed. iii., is a very good one, and will at once show how different the true plant is from Mr. Wheldon's. The lower leaves do slightly resemble it, but the shape is different, and the arrangement of the flowers is totally different. In Mr. Wheldon's plant the calyx segments are lanceolate-subulate, in Smith's they are lanceolate-triangular. I have little doubt this is a condensed form of *E. pulchella*. Has the true *E. latifolia* been gathered since 1874? For remarks on Smith's plant see Britten, 'J. of Bot.,' 1872, pp. 166-7."—Ar. Bennett. "*E. centaurium*, Pers., var. *capitata*, Koch."—E. F. Linton.

Gentiana baltica, Murb. Coast near Nairn, and bank of Spey, near Aviemore, E. Inverness, July and August 1898; west coast of N. Uist, vice-county 110.—W. A. Shoolbred. Of the N. Uist plant Mr. Beeby writes:—"So it appears to me, but I do not feel sure that the true root-leaves are present." The Nairn plant he refers to *G campestris*, and as to that from Speyside he is doubtful, but prefers placing it also with *G. campestris*.

Myosotis cæspitosa, F. Schultz. Ditch on the road from Moffat to the Auchencat Burn on Hartfell, between Lawrencefield and Riddings, North-Central Dumfriesshire, 21st September 1898. Altitude 400 to 450 feet. Not recorded for county 72 in 'Top. Bot.,' ed. ii., p. 324.—Charles Bailey.

Solanum rostratum, Dunal. Ballast, Aintree, Liverpool, S. Lancs. July 1898.—J. A. Wheldon. August 1898.—S. Gasking. By a slip of the pen Mr. Wheldon labelled his specimens *S. heterostylum?* instead of *S. heterandrum*, Pursh., a synonym for *S. rostratum*, which latter name has a year's priority.—J. G.

Euphrasia Rostkoviana, Hayne. Side of field near Wardlaw Hay Cop, Derbyshire, 11th July 1898.—J. C. MELVILL. "*E. brevipila*."—E. S. Marshall.

E. curta, Fries. Grassy moorland, near Gluss Water, Northmaven, Shetland, 8th August 1896 (No. 1174); grassy banks, Hamna Voe, Northmaven, Shetland, 8th August 1896 (No. 1175). Name of both confirmed by Prof. von Wettstein.—W. H. BEEBY.

E. scottica, Wettst. From various localities in Northmaven, Shetland, August 1896; Nos. 1178, 1182, 1183, 1185, 1189. All named or confirmed by Prof. von Wettstein.—W. H. BEEBY.

E. scottica, Wettst. Fair Isle, Shetland, August 1897. Leg. E. Straker; com. W. H. BEEBY.

Rhinanthus major, Ehrh., var. *aptera*, Fr. Near Fort George, E. Inverness, 7th August 1898.—E. S. MARSHALL. "Seems to answer to Fries' description ('Mant.' 3, p. 60, 1842). Syme ('Eng. Bot.') says 'Forfar ex Babington' is the only locality given for this form, but I think it has been gathered since that date, *i.e.* 1866."—Ar. Bennett.

Orobanche amethystea, Thuill.? On leguminous plants near Dursley, W. Gloucestershire, 13th July 1898.—J. W. WHITE. "In some measure these specimens resemble *O. amethystea* rather than *O. minor*, but I am unable to name them positively. Does *amethystea* ever grow inland upon *Trifolia?*"—J. W. W. "I believe Mr. White sent me this, or a similar plant, in a fresh state, and that I led him to think it might be *amethystea*, but looking at the general habit, curvature of the corolla, stigma, etc., I believe it to be only a form of *O. minor*, Sutt. (*eu-minor*, Syme). *O. amethystea* when compared in a fresh state with *O. Picridis* and *O. minor* looks very different, the pale bluish purple with which it is suffused is very pretty, and contrasts greatly with the whitish yellow of *O. Picridis*. When growing on *Ononis* and on *Daucus*, side by side, *O. amethystea* does not look practically different, but in one place near St. Margaret's, Kent, I find a very small-flowered form on *Daucus* (*O. Carotæ*, Desm. ?). It has been said that the differences in *Orobanche* may be produced by the host plants, but I have failed to see any difference in *eu-minor* on *Trifolium* and on *Crepis virens*, plants of very different natural orders, and I have traced on the same day *O. caryophyllacea* on *Galium verum*, *G. elatum*, and *Lotus corniculatus*, contrasted them, and found no appreciable difference."—Ar. Bennett.

Mentha alopecuroides, Hull. Hedge bank, Chesterton, Warwickshire, September 1898.—H. BROMWICH. "Poor specimen, but rightly named."—E. F. Linton. Messrs. Druce and Marshall suggest *M. rotundifolia*, but I agree with Mr. Linton in thinking it *M. alopecuroides*. I see there is a piece of *M. longifolia* on my sheet of it; so perhaps members will find others.—J. G.

Mentha longifolia, Huds., var. Bank of Brodie Burn, about three miles from Forres, Elgin, 11th August 1898.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. Also sent by Mr. MARSHALL from the same locality with the suggested name of *M. candicans*, Crantz; but writing subsequently in 'Journ. Bot.,' 1899, p. 387, Mr. Marshall says: "*M. candicans*, Crantz, has been suggested as a name for it, but Austrian specimens in Herb. Brit. Mus. are quite different." He calls attention to the "remarkably cano-floccose pubescence on the under side of the leaves and the inflorescence," and adds that the leaves are unusually short and broad with few teeth. It is certainly a very extreme form of *M. longifolia;* in the floccose pubescence it resembles a Pyrenean plant which we received from Déséglise under the name of *M. mollissima*, Borkh., but the leaves of this are narrower, and have the sharp, open serration which usually characterises *M. longifolia*, whereas in the Nairn plant the serration is shallow and comparatively blunt.—J. G.

M. crispa, Hooker. Cult. August 1897; root from Cornwall.—JAS. W. WHITE. "In the 'Lond. Cat.' *M. crispa* is placed under *M. viridis*, L. It seems to me, however, that these specimens have nothing to do with *viridis*. Is it not the case that several mints have each a crisped form, say *M. piperita* and *M. rotundifolia?*"—J. W. W. I take it this is the ordinary cultivated *M. crispa*, L., which Mr. Baker in his monograph of the English mints places under a separate number, and remarks: "Although evidently a monstrosity, it is by no means clear to what species it owes its origin; if to *M. piperita*, as seems most likely, the suppression of the petiole is remarkable."—J. G.

M. piperita, Linn., a. *officinalis* (Hull). In several marshy places at the edge of the burn on the west of Kittlegairy Hill, east of Peebles, 27th September 1898. Altitude 600 feet. Not recorded for county 78 in 'Top. Bot.,' ed. 2, page 306.—CHARLES BAILEY.

M. gracilis, Sm.? Origin, Carnarvonshire; cult. Shirley, S. Derbyshire, 2nd September 1898.—W. R. LINTON. "In my opinion much too hairy for any form of *gracilis*, unless this is produced by cultivation."—Ar. Bennett. The leaves are all distinctly stalked, whereas in the *gracilis* plants they are sessile or subsessile.—J. G.

Salvia pratensis, var. a., Linn., 'Sp. Pl.,' 25 (1753). On a grassy chalk down between Tring and Wendover, Bucks, June 1898.—G. CLARIDGE DRUCE.

Stachys alpina, L. Open woodland and hedge banks between North Nibley and Wotton-under-Edge, West Gloucestershire, 8th July 1898.—J. W. WHITE. "Discovered by Mr. Cedric Bucknall (see 'Journ. of Bot.,' xxxv., 380). This summer a special search, undertaken by three of us, has extended the known area of the plant to about two square miles, and has shown that it occurs in great abundance in many spots, preferring, apparently, the sunniest and most sheltered positions, although at a considerable altitude. The idea that it may have been introduced in the locality is, to our minds,

quite untenable. An examination of the district readily leads one to understand how it is that this species has remained so long unobserved. The coppices being cut only at intervals of from 15 to 20 years, it would be a matter of rare chance if they were explored by botanists at a time when an unobtrusive plant could attract notice. Ploughed land extends to the wood borders, where there are no paths; and, oddly enough, if the *Stachys* grows near a road or track it is nearly always on the far side of a hedge."—J. W. W. A most welcome contribution. If all the members would take as much trouble in selecting and drying their specimens as Mr. White does the Club would be far more useful than it is.—J. G.

Stachys annua, L.? Ballast, Garston, S. Lancashire, 3rd October 1898.—S. GASKING. Yes, but very badly dried.—J. G.

Plantago Coronopus, L. Sandy waste ground, St. Aubin's Bay, Jersey, 21st May 1898.—L. V. LESTER. "I send a few sheets of a remarkable form or monstrosity of this plant. The inflorescence forms a compact, much-branched panicle instead of the usual spike. There were several plants, all close together. I once found in Dorsetshire a form of *P. major*, L., which had a very similar inflorescence. It was sent to Kew, I believe, and elicited the information that it was a known form and had been figured somewhere, but unfortunately I have not got the letter."—L. V. L.

P. Coronopus, L., var. *ceratophyllum*, Hoffm. and Link. Near Blackpool, W. Lanc., 7th July 1898 (vide 'Journ. of Bot.,' 1898, p. 321).—J. A. WHELDON. Confirmed by Mr. E. G. Baker.

P. Coronopus, L., var. Sandy coast, Cladach, Kirkibost, N. Uist, vice-county 110, 14th July 1898.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. Mr. E. G. Baker labels one of the specimens submitted to him var. *maritima*, Gren. and Godr., and the other "about half-way between var. *maritima*, Gren. and Godr., and var. *pygmæa*, Lange."

P. arenaria, Waldst. and Kit. Ballast, Garston, S. Lanc.—S. GASKING.

Chenopodium polyspermum, L., var. *cymosum*, Moq. Garden weed, Leicester, September 1898.—F. T. MOTT. "I send these specimens, which are all portions of one large plant, because, although the two forms, *spicatum* and *cymosum*, may be connected by intermediates, the extremes are very distinct, and *cymosum* appears to be the rarer of the two. Of five local floras before me, one records only '*A. spicatum*.' Another gives many localities for *spicatum* and only one for *cymosum*. A third includes them both, but does not distinguish the localities. The other two ignore these varieties altogether, as does also the 'Student's Flora.' In this county (Leicestershire) both occur, but *cymosum* is rare."—F. T. M.

C. opulifolium, Schrad. On waste ground near Preston, W. Lancashire, August 1898.—J. A. WHELDON.

Chenopodium ———. Waste ground, Milverton, Warwickshire, September 1898.—H. Bromwich "*C. ficifolium.*"—E. G. Baker.

Blitum virgatum, L. Waste ground, Craig-y-don, near Llandudno, Carnarvonshire, September 1898.—J. Cosmo Melvill. "This, the *Chenopodium capitatum*, Ascherson, is a conspicuous object this autumn (1898) in waste ground at Craig-y-don, between Llandudno and the Little Orme's Head; the showy strawberry-like fruits in the axils of the leaves are a redeeming feature of an otherwise weedy-looking plant, c.f. Curtis, 'Bot. Mag.,' t. 276."—J. C. M.

Atriplex patula, L., var. *erecta*, Huds. Stirchley, Salop, September 1898. Coll. J. W. White; comm. W. H. Painter.

Suæda maritima, Dum., var. *procumbens*, Syme. Kirkibost Island, N. Uist, vice-county 110, 15th July 1898.—W. A. Shoolbred.

Polygonum Convolvulus, L., var. *subulatum*, V. Hall. Stirchley, Salop, September 1898.—W. H. Painter. The varietal name should, of course, be *subulatum*, van Hall.—J. G.

P. aviculare, L., var. *P. denudatum*, Desv. Waste ground, Milverton, Warwickshire, September and October 1898. See 1897 'Report' p. 563.—H. Bromwich and A. B. Jackson. "Herr Freyn's naming of this in 1897 'Report' would seem conclusive, but are these specimens the same? Certainly the one I have received does not correspond to Desvaux's description, though I have seen plants that answer well, especially the '*presque dépourvus de feuilles excepté au sommet des ramuscules.*'"—Ar. Bennett.

Rumex conglomeratus × *maritimus*. Cropston Reservoir, Leicestershire, September 1898.—Coll. T. A. Preston; comm. F. T. Mott. Too young for satisfactory determination.—J. G.

R. crispus, L., var. *subcordatus*, Warren. Waste ground, Milverton, Warwickshire, September 1898.—H. Bromwich. "I do not know the variety, but I see scarcely enough in the present plant to separate it varietally."—W. H. Beeby. "I have not seen specimens named by the author, but Dr. Syme's specimens and others from Dr. B. White have the enlarged petals decidedly dentate and more subrotund than Mr. Bromwich's specimen, but Syme says the former character is not constant ('B. E. C. Report' for 1872-4, p. 36). These forms of *crispus* seem too near each other, though var. *trigranulatus* when growing looks distinct."—Ar. Bennett. These specimens do not correspond with Warren's original plant from Teffont, Wilts, in 'Herb. Brit. Mus.,' of which the perianth-segments are mostly dentate, not merely wavy as in the present plant.—J. G.

Euphorbia Peplis, L. In fine, slatey shingle, near Slapton Ley, South Devonshire, 31st August 1898.—F. J. Hanbury. A good supply of this rare plant.

Euphorbia Esula, L. Railway bank, near Loch Spynie, Elgin, 19th August 1898.—E. S. MARSHALL.

E. Cyparissias, L. Grassy field near the sea, in front of the Vicarage, Lytham, W. Lancashire, August 1897.—J. COSMO MELVILL. "Sent to show successive growth. Last year I forwarded flowers gathered in May."—J. C. M.

Betula pubescens, Ehrh. On the road from Steel Cross to Limekiln Wood, near Crowborough, North-Eastern Sussex, 18th July 1898. Not recorded for vice-county 14 in 'Top. Bot.,' ed. 2, p. 372.—CHARLES BAILEY.

Salix cinerea × *repens*. Made by design. Shirley, S. Derbyshire, May and June 1898.—W. R. LINTON.

S. aurita × *Caprea*. Made by design. Shirley, S. Derbyshire, May and June 1898.—W. R. LINTON.

S. aurita × *nigricans*. Garden, Milford (originally from Glen Shee, E. Perth), May and June 1898.—E. S. MARSHALL (No. 680). "There is some look of *S. aurita* in this, and also in the leaves, of *S. Caprea;* but is there anything in the critical details of the specimen which *S. nigricans* would not be capable of producing? The stipules and leaf serration (which suggest *S. aurita*), the leaf-clothing (which suggests *S. Caprea*), these can be found in *S. nigricans* pure and simple. The one point of variance from *S. nigricans* is that the specimens have not blackened, and the one-year wood is glabrous and shining. This, I think, is evidence of *S. phylicifolia;* and to call the plant a form of *S. nigricans-phylicifolia* seems the best solution. The glabrous ovaries, large nectaries, styles, and stigmas are important evidence against an alliance with the *Capreæ*."—E. F. Linton.

S. aurita × *Myrsinites* (*S. saxetana*, F. B. White). Origin, Glen Fiagh, Forfar; hort., Bournemouth, Nos. 36 and 39, May-August 1895.—E. F. LINTON. "The two stocks represented by these numbers came in different years from the same part of Glen Fiagh, and so great is their resemblance that it is probable they came from the same root, small though the plant was, and unlikely to be rediscovered. The spot was, roughly speaking, about half way between the *Oxytropis campestris* station and the head of the glen, on a wet, steep slope."—E. F. L.

S. Caprea, L., form with a pronounced style. Railway bank near Bailey Gate, Dorset, 2nd May and 4th July 1892.—E. F. LINTON.

S. Caprea × *cinerea*. Edlaston Coppy, near Shirley, S. Derbyshire, 3rd May and 28th June 1898.—W. R. LINTON.

S. Caprea (?) × *nigricans*. Clova, Forfar, 27th July 1890.—E. F. LINTON. "A small old tree which, by its considerable trunk, soft, woolly pubescence on the broad rounded leaves, ovaries

pubescent at first, at least in part, becoming glabrous ultimately, and comparatively small styles and stigmas, gives sufficient evidence of the very probable presence of *S. Caprea;* and the query given above might fairly be omitted. *S. nigricans* is so variable that one must be very cautious in naming its hybrids; at the same time, its protean nature is probably due to inherited strains of kindred species."—E. F. L.

Salix Caprea × *nigricans.* Casual hybrid in garden, Shirley, S. Derbyshire, May and June 1898.—W. R. Linton.

S. phylicifolia, L. Origin, Clova Valley, Forfar; hort. Bournemouth, No. 78, 25th April and 29th June 1893.—E. F. Linton. "This plant I believed for a while to be a hybrid of *S. phylicifolia* with *S. Caprea*, L., the leaves having a soft, grey pubescence in their early growth, and fitting the hypothesis in shape, and the moderate stigmas and peculiar pubescence of the ovaries, which only clothes their upper part, giving apparently favourable evidence. The pubescence of the foliage is, however, far too sparse for a *S. Caprea* hybrid, and the pubescence of the upper part of the ovary may be accounted for by a crossing of two plants of *S. phylicifolia*, one with glabrous and one with pubescent ovaries. The wild specimens of this bush shewed much more pubescence on the leaf; and its reduction in cultivation tends to shew that wild foliage specimens of supposed *S. Caprea* × *phylicifolia* must not be relied on, because their leaves are grey with pubescence. Fruit characters must support those of the leaf, and the test of cultivation is very desirable. I am not sure that I have yet seen a British specimen of *S. Caprea* × *phylicifolia!*"—E. F. L.

S. phylicifolia × *repens.* Garden, Milford, originally from Glen Shee, E. Perth, May and June 1898.—E. S. Marshall (No. 704). "First gathered by the Lochsie Burn in 1892, growing with the supposed parents. On fresh leaf-material being sent to him, Dr. Buchanan White said that there was certainly *repens* in it, the other element being either *phylicifolia* or *nigricans.* I did not see *nigricans* in the immediate neighbourhood, nor does the living plant suggest it. In cultivation the *repens* origin is somewhat obscured, though evident enough (to my mind) in most stages of growth. Last spring it flowered about the same time as wild *repens*, and nearly three weeks before my cultivated bushes of *nigricans* and *phylicifolia.*"—E. S. M. "The signs of *S. repens* in this, of which I have both original and cultivated specimens, are not so clear to my eyes as they are to Mr. Marshall's."—E. F. Linton.

S. nigricans × *phylicifolia.* Orig. Glen Lyon, Perth; hort. Bournemouth, 19th April and 20th June 1893.—E. F. Linton. "The original foliage specimens seemed for certain to shew *S. aurita* present, but cultivation proved this (No. 145) to be no cross with the *Capreæ.* It is No. 43 'Set of British Willows,' fairly intermediate, or rather on the *nigricans* side."—E. F. L.

Salix Myrsinites × *nigricans*. Accidental garden hybrid; hort. Bournemouth, No. 181 (4) and 181 (5), 1896-7.—E. F. LINTON. "These both show very little of the usual discolouring effect of *S. nigricans*, and have led me at times to suppose *S. phylicifolia* present as a modifying influence. However, the plants were raised from seed from a catkin of *S. nigricans* (which had been fertilised by me without success by *S. lanata*), and of the seedlings saved these two shew the clearest signs of *S. Myrsinites*. A narrow-leaved male plant of *S. Myrsinites* close by the *S. nigricans* bush (No. 30) would well account for the narrow leaves of these two hybrids."—E. F. L.

Epipactis atrorubens, Schultz. Longstone Edge, N. Derbyshire, 29th July 1898. A new record for county 57.—W. R. LINTON. "I do not know the exact locality of Longstone Edge, but suppose it is not near the two localities, Brassington and Dovedale (or is it in the latter?) given by Rev. W. H. Purchas ('Journ. of Bot.' 1885, p. 201). I have not seen the Derby specimens, but if the same as those from Little Doward Hill, as noted by Mr. Purchas (l.c.), then I agree with him they are not *atrorubens*, Schultz; but the present specimens do come close to the Settle and Great Orme's Head plants, and must, I suppose, be referred to *atrorubens*, anyhow of English authors, and the Rev. E. S. Marshall, says ('Journ. of Bot.' 1899, p. 328), that the Swiss plant is identical with the Sutherland *atrorubens*. Specimens I possess from Rugen (Dr. Winslow), Vaucluse (Reverchon), Bohemia (Polak), Somme, France (Gouse), and Moens (Dr. Lange), show about the same range of variation that our plant does, but a specimen from Gotland (H. Nielsson), is a much stronger and stouter plant in all its parts, and approximates to *E. sessiliflora*, Peterm., from Weimar (Haussknecht)."—Ar. Bennett.

Juncus effusus × *glaucus*. (*J. diffusus*, Hoppe). Near Thursley, Surrey, 3rd September 1898.—E. S. MARSHALL.

J. diffusus, Hoppe. (= *J. glauco-effusus*, Schnitz.). In considerable quantity in a marshy piece of ground near Linslade, Bucks. A new county record, July 1898.—G. CLARIDGE DRUCE.

Arum italicum, Mill. Hedge bank, St Clements, Jersey, 23rd May 1898.—J. W. WHITE.

Potamogeton Drucei, Fryer, 'The *Potamogetons* of the British Isles,' p. 31, t. 21 (1899); *P. fluitans*, Fryer in lit., and Druce, 'Fl. Berks,' 516; *P. natans* × *alpinus* (?), Druce, l.c., 516. From the original locality where I discovered this plant, in the river Loddon, near Sandford Mill, Berks, September 1898.—G. C. DRUCE. "The plant here distributed has been clearly described by Mr. Fryer in his excellent monograph, and beautifully figured, and is, when growing, quite the most beautiful of British pondweeds. It affords a sight not easily to be forgotten as it occurs in the shallow and clear water of the Loddon, where the flickering lights illumine the

delicate lace-like foliage of the submerged leaves. Mr. Fryer thinks that the suggested parentage cited above may be correct. It differs materially from forms of *P. polygonifolius*."—G. C. D. Mr. Fryer now considers ('Journ. of Bot.,' 1899, p. 524) that *P. Drucei* is a distinct species, not a hybrid.—J. G.

Potamogeton crispus × *perfoliatus*, b. *Cooperi*, Fryer. Abundant in the Loughborough Canal, August 1898.—A. B. JACKSON. "Mr. E. F. Cooper, the discoverer of this pondweed in Leicestershire, was kind enough to direct me to the Loughborough locality where it grows in masses at intervals along the canal. The plant usually produces flowers, but this year I was only able to find about one flowering specimen. Next year I hope to supplement these sheets by a series in the flowering state. See 'Journ. of Bot.,' Oct. 1891."—A. B. J.

Scirpus Holoschœnus, L. Shore of the Bristol Channel below Brean Down, North Somerset, 16th June 1898 and 30th September 1898.—J. W. WHITE and E. S. Gregory. "The discovery of this rare sedge in N. Somerset by Mrs. Gregory is one of the most interesting botanical events of recent times ('Journ. of Bot.,' xxxv., 125). A few specimens from the new locality will doubtless be acceptable."—J. W. W.

Carex vulpina, L., var. *nemorosa* (Rebent.), *fide* Kükenthal. Garden, Milford, 14th July 1898; orig. from ditch near Clymping, W. Sussex.—E. S. MARSHALL. "Herr Kükenthal remarks that this is a shade form. The original plants, however, grew in an open ditch near the sea, facing due south, and were taken for *C. axillaris* when first found, owing to the compound lower spikelets and elongated inflorescence; they were then only in flower."—E. S. M. "This seems to be the true plant; but the plant which has passed for it, *i.e.*, that figured in 'Boott's Carices' from Battersea Fields, seems only a form with produced bracts."—Ar. Bennett.

C. muricata, L. Near Brickhill, Bucks, June 1898; also from Burnham in the same county.—G. C. DRUCE. "The restricted *C. contigua*, Hoppe, of Herr Kükenthal."—G. C. D.

C. paniculata × *remota* (= *C. Boenninghausiana*, Weihe). Alder-swamp, near Tilford, Surrey, 13th June 1898.—E. S. MARSHALL (2093). "Growing with plenty of both parents, four tufts were seen."—E. S. M.

C. elongata, L. Near Sandhurst, Berks., 18th July 1898.—E. S. MARSHALL.

C. approximata, Hoppe. Base of alpine cliffs, Cairn Gorm, E. Inverness, 8th August 1898.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. Also sent by Mr. MARSHALL. "*C. approximata*, Hoppe, I suppose in Hoffm. 'Deutsch. Flora,' 1800, but Allioni named a Carex *C. approximata* in 'Flor. Ped.,' 2, 267, 1785, now reduced to a var. of *C. ericetorum*, Poll., and surely it is not admissible to use the same name. I do not

see why *lagopina*, Wahl. (1803), should be dropped, unless indeed Richter is right in quoting *C. Lachenalii*, Schkr. (1801), as equalling *lagopina*. Of course the question resolves itself into this: Is it lawful to use the name *approximata* when Allioni had formerly so named a *Carex*?"—Ar. Bennet. "We quite agree with Mr. Bennett in rejecting Hoppe's name for this plant. It is unfortunately a common practice when, as in the present instance, a name has been reduced to a synonym, to allow of its being used afresh for another species. This practice, however, besides causing needless confusion and being opposed to the main principle of the binominal system, presents a real obstacle to the attainment of finality in nomenclature. Suppose, for instance, we adopted the name "*C. approximata*, Hoppe," for this sedge, and it were subsequently found that two species had been confounded under *C. ericetorum*, Poll., and that Allioni's plant was distinct from Pollich's, we should have no alternative but to restore the name of *approximata* to its rightful owner and look about for another name for our plant, which name might in its turn be similarly invalidated; whereas we are on firm ground if we adhere to the rule that a name when once bestowed on a species (or genus) belongs inalienably to that species (or genus) and to no other."—H. & J. Groves.

Carex Hudsonii, Ar. Benn.; *C. elata*, All.; *C. stricta*, Good. (*teste* Kükenthal, see 'Journ. of Bot.,' 1898, p. 274). Margin of stream, Twyford road, Winchester, S. Hants, May 1898.—A. B. Jackson.

C. aquatilis, Wahl., slender form. By the River Spey, below Kingussie, E. Inverness, 26th July 1898.—E. S. Marshall (2103). "Herr Kükenthal says that this is analogous to *C. gracilis* (*acuta*), var. *personata*, Fr., and suggests my giving it the name of *forma gracilior*, but I refrain from doing so, being doubtful whether there is any permanent distinctness, although the living plant looked very peculiar."—E. S. M.

C. aquatilis, Wahl., *forma*. By the Spey, below Kingussie, E. Inverness, 26th July 1898.—E. S. Marshall. "'Somewhat approaches var. *epigeios*, Anders.,' Kükenthal *in litt.* A very marked form when growing, from its dwarf stiff habit, but I daresay that the drought of the summer had much to do with this."—E. S. M.

C. Goodenowii, J. Gay, var. *juncella*, T. M. Fries. Frimley, Surrey, 15th June 1898.—E. S. Marshall (2098).

C. tomentosa, L. Far Hill, Fairford, Gloucestershire, 20th June 1898. Coll. J. Taylor; comm. A. B. Jackson. Members will be glad to have specimens of this rare sedge. I suppose it is not in sufficient quantity to warrant the sending of roots.—J. G.

C. Hornschuchiana × *Oederi*, var. *œdocarpa* ('*flava minor*'). Near Aviemore, E. Inverness, 6th August 1898.—E. S. Marshall (2113). "This was named as *C. Hornschuchiana* × *Oederi* by Herr Kükenthal.

Although typical *C. Oederi* does occur at the spot, the usual parent was another plant, referred by him to the var. *œdocarpa*, Andersson. This answers very well to the figures of *Oederi*, var. *œdocarpa*, in Andersson's '*Cyperaceæ Scandinavicæ*,' and in '*Fl. Danica*,' t. 2794: which, however, also very well represent *flava minor*, Towns., as Rev. E. F. Linton pointed out to me last spring. I think that this common British form is, upon the whole, better placed as a variety of *C. Oederi* than of *C. flava*."—E. S. M.

Carex acutiformis, Ehrh., var. *spadicea* (Roth.). Near Elstead, Surrey, 13th June 1898.—E. S. MARSHALL. "This is the prevailing (if not the only) form in the Wey Valley, from Waverley to Elstead."—E. S. M.

C. rostrata, Stokes, var. *latifolia*, Ascherson. Mullaghmore Lough, Co. Armagh, August 1898.—G. C. DRUCE. "This is not the extreme form which has been recorded as *C. rhyncophysa* in 'Journ. Bot.,' although it comes under the above name according to Ffarrer Kükenthal."—G. C. D. A single specimen.

Panicum capillare, L. Casual. Newly-made embankment, North Shore, Southport, July 1898.—J. A. WHELDON.

Agrostis alba, L., var. *maritima*, Mey. Sand dunes, near Wallasey, Cheshire, August 1891.—J. A. WHELDON. "*Agrostis alba*, var. *pro-repens*, Aschers., a form of it which comes near *A. alba*, var. *maritima*, Mey., but this has the leaves more or less involute, somewhat pungent, not flat as in your plant."—E. Hackel.

A. alba, L., var. *coarctata*, Ehrh., in Hoffm., 'Fl. Germ.' ed. 2, i, 37. Abundant on Harbour Island, Lough Neagh, and in marshes near Toone Bridge, Co. Derry, August 1898.—G. CLARIDGE DRUCE. "Correctly named."—E. Hackel.

Aira caryophyllea, var. *multicaulis* (Dum.). Near Bulstrode, Bucks, June 1898.—G. C. DRUCE. "I am inclined to refer it to *A. multicaulis*, Dumortier, 'Obs. Gram. Belg.' (1823), p. 121, and it is a well-marked variety as contrasted with the plant of northern and western Britain."—G. C. D. "Correctly named."—E. Hackel.

Deschampsia cæspitosa, Beauv., var. *brevifolia* (Parnell, 'British Grasses,' p. 236, under *Aira*). In a dry, gravelly field on the Greensand, near Great Brickhill, Buckinghamshire, June 1898.—G. CLARIDGE DRUCE. "Correctly named. This form should take another name, because *brevifolia* (R. Br.) is the name of an allied but distinct Arctic species."—E. Hackel.

D. discolor, R. and S. Wet heath near Nairn, vice-county 96, 29th July 1898.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. "Correctly named."—E. Hackel.

Cynosurus echinatus, L. St. Heliers, Jersey, 17th June 1897.—L. V. LESTER.

Poa pratensis, L., var. *angustifolia* (L.), *teste* Hackel. Stone wall, Warwick, 5th June 1898.—A. B. JACKSON.

Festuca elatior × *Lolium perenne*. Near Wensley, N. Derbyshire, 25th July 1898.—W. R. LINTON. "Correctly named"—E. Hackel.

Bromus madritensis, L., *β rigidus* (Roth.). Portelet Islet, Jersey, 2nd June 1898.—R. P. MURRAY. Also under the name of *B. rigidus*, Roth., from the same locality, and from near Gorey, Jersey, 21st May 1896.—J. W. WHITE. "*Bromus madritensis*, *β rigidus*, Bab. The quotation of *B. rigidus*, Roth., is not quite correct, because that is a stouter form of *madritensis* with a larger panicle. As the three specimens show, *B. madritensis* is pretty variable also in Jersey, but that is the case in all countries where it grows. I do not think that these variations deserve distinct names. The true *rigidus* of Roth. is nothing but stout *madritensis!* Gren. and Godr. misunderstood it totally by naming as a variety of *maximus*."—E. Hackel.

B. interruptus, Druce, in 'Pharm. Journ. Suppl.,' Oct. 5 (1895), and 'Linn. Soc. Journ.' (1896), 426-30. In a rough cornfield among rye, etc., near Uxbridge, Middlesex, growing with *B. secalinus*, *B. hordeaceus*, and *B. commutatus*, July 1898. A new county record.—G. CLARIDGE DRUCE.

B. unioloides, Kunth. Ballast, Bootle, S. Lancashire.—S. GASKING. Ballast near Birkenhead, Cheshire, September 1898.—J. A. WHELDON. Professor Hackel says of Mr. Gasking's plant: "Correctly named."

Athyrium alpestre, Milde., var. ? Cairn Gorm (alt. c. 3500 ft.) E. Inverness, 8th August 1898.—E. S. MARSHALL. Also sent by Mr. W. A. SHOOLBRED under the name of *A. flexile*, Syme. I should say these are merely a small state of *A. alpestre*, but detached fronds without their lowest parts do not give one a chance of judging of the habit. In an excellent paper on *A. flexile* in 'Scot. Naturalist,' 1881-2, p. 43, Dr. Buchanan White points out that the only constant characters that separate *A. flexile* from *A. alpestre* are the narrow base of the pinnules and the somewhat narrower frond, besides the appearance and habit of the plant.—J. G.

Gymnogramme leptophylla, Desv. St. Lawrence, Jersey, 19th February 1898.—L. V. LESTER.

Chara contraria, Kuetz. Birkdale, S. Lancashire, 8th June 1898.—J. A. WHELDON. "I looked this up at the request of Mr. James Groves. In the Southport locality it exists in small quantity in one place only, where it will probably soon quite disappear. It is abundant at Birkdale in shallow pools, which are now in process of draining for building purposes, and also occurs more sparingly near Ainsdale. When growing here it is readily distinguished in the field from *C. fœtida*, which grows with it, by its lighter, more yellow tint, and its

very dense, intricate patches. It is so very fragile that I found it impossible to clear all the specimens from *Hypnum Wilsoni*, etc., with which it grows."—J. A. W. "A long-bracted form, with spine cells well developed but deciduous."—H. and J. Groves.

Chara hispida, L., var. *rudis*, Braun. Loch Loy, near Nairn, vice-county 96, 29th July 1898.—E. S. Marshall and W. A. Shoolbred. Sent by the latter. "A slender form of var. *rudis*, which we have distributed from the same neighbourhood."—H. and J. Groves.

REFERENCE TO REPORT FOR 1896.

Hieracium lasiophyllum, Koch., p. 522. "The hawkweed sent by me in 1896 from Cefn Coed without a name, and placed by Mr. Hanbury under *H. lasiophyllum*, Koch., was the plant described in the 'Journal of Botany,' 1898, p. 6, as *H. hypochœroides*, Gibs., var. *cyathis*. I still adhere to the view there expressed that it should fall rather under *H. hypochœroides*, Gibs., than under *H. lasiophyllum*, Koch."—Augustin Ley.

REFERENCES TO REPORT FOR 1897.

Hieracium rigidum, Htn., var. *trichocaulon*, Dahlst., p. 556. "Mr. Hanbury and Mr. Druce both report that their specimens of the gathering of *H. rigidum*, Htn., var. *trichocaulon*, Dahlst., was *H. boreale*, Fr. I don't dispute their verdict in the least; but, as having guided Mr. Ley to the railway bank at Parkstone, and helped him to gather the specimens, I may remark that I have not seen any *H. boreale* in that locality, and know that the plant we gathered together was what Am. Dahlstedt had named var. *trichocaulon* for me. The mixture or transmutation must have occurred later."—E. F. Linton.

Salix cinerea, Linn., p. 564. "*S. cinerea*, L., from Clydach River, Monmouth, leg. Charles Bailey, is typical enough. The stipules are unusually cut, but this alone will not prove *S. aurita* present (as suggested); the leaves and catkins are good *S. cinerea*."—E. F. Linton.